IN THE LIMELIGHT

WONDERFUL EUGENIE

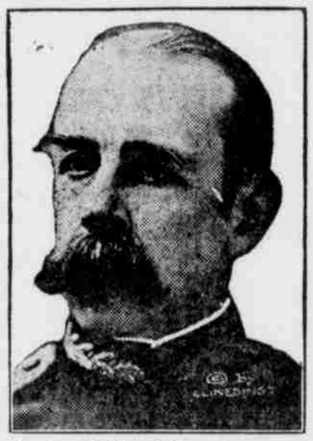
Eugenie, former empress of France, who was once the most beautiful woman in France, is today the most wonderful old lady in the world. Not long since she celebrated her ninetieth birthday. She was born in 1826, 11 years before Queen Victoria came to the throne. Quite recently she made two appearances in London, when many saw her for the first time since her arrival in England as a fugitive from France 46 years ago.

At the age of fourscore years and ten the vitality of the Empress Eugenie is extraordinary. Since the war began she has, of course, discontinued her travels, but up to her eighty-seventh year she took an annual trip in her yacht or on a steamer.

Her majesty must always be occupied. She has the royal mania for building and has wrought great changes at her lovely Hampshire home, Farnborough. If she did not assiduously watch the building works which she orders to be carried out they would not interest her. Nothing is left to chance.

She detests fuss, and overzealous people weary her. She does not want anyone to carry her cloak or her sunshade, being quite persuaded that a lady of ninety can very well do these things herself. At the age she has reached, far from seeking to use up the energies of friends or attendants, she prefers to rely on her own powers. She is the most independent lady of ninety in Europe. Her eye is keen and clear, her voice vibrates, her pen is driven by a steady hand. She astonishes everyone who approaches her. She has a determined and determinate thoroughness for all under her roof, and her servants hold the empress in affection.

NEW QUARTERMASTER GENERAL



Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, who has just been appointed quartermaster general, has had a long and distinguished career.

A native of New York, he was born in Kingston, on April 30, 1858. His family is one of the oldest in the state, having lived there for generations. His father was Gen. George H. Sharpe, a veteran of the Civil war, who was a friend and favorite of General Grant and one of the political leaders of the Empire state.

Under the army bill, which became a law early in 1901, General Sharpe reached the grade of colonel, and upon the promotion of Commissary General John F. Weston in the fall of 1915, succeeded to the chiefship of the subsistence department. Two years afterward he made an extended tour abroad to study the supply systems of the English, French and German armies, where every facility was afforded and every courtesy shown him by the officials of the various countries.

General Sharpe has devoted his life to a study and mastery of the problems of supply, and has been active both as an author and administrator. His experience in the line of the army, in actual campaign, and in charge of purchasing and supply depots, and later as commissary general, afforded him the widest administrative opportunity. He has also had the advantage of a tour of duty in every section of the country and in every field of activity in his line.

DR. JOHN R. MOTT

Three presidents of the United States have honored Dr. John R. Mott of New York, now serving as a member of the Mexican arbitration commission. "One of the greatest men of our generation," ex-President Taft once called him. Colonel Roosevelt, during his administration, publicly expressed his admiration for the work Doctor Mott was accomplishing.

President Wilson, at the beginning of his administration, asked him to accept the post of minister to China, and, when he declined, held the post open for a time and asked friends of Doctor Mott to urge him to accept.

Doctor Mott was born in western New York state fifty-one years ago, was graduated from Cornell in 1888 and immediately gave himself to the student volunteer (missionary) movement. He later became general secretary of the World's Student Christian federation and a year ago general secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association.

He has traveled around the world in the interest of Christian missions a score of times, and is known as a powerful speaker in the universities of a dozen countries.

VROOMAN AND THE EGGS

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, was one of the prize Democrats who went to Maine in order to make an attempt to stem the Republican tide, and get away while the getting was good. He was scheduled to speak one night in a country town, but arrived there in the afternoon. He sat around the grocery store for an hour or two listening to gossip and not divulging his identity.

A woman came in.

"Where you going, Lucy?" asked a friend.

"Goin' to the public speakin' tonight," she said, and then, turning to the store clerk, said:

"Give me a dozen eggs."

At this point Carl Vrooman became acutely interested.

"And make them fresh," he suggested. "I am one of the speakers."

It was not because of unfamiliarity with public speaking that Mr. Vrooman seemed afraid of the eggs, for he has been addressing the public off and on for a good many years. Even in his college days he was noted as a speaker, representing Harvard and Oxford, England, in debates.

BOSTON RED SOX, CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN LEAGUE, 1916

GRID TEAMS USE MASS PLAY

New Style of Attack Has Been Legalized by Rules Committee—Tackling From Behind Prohibited.

The mass play devised by George Foster Sanford, the Rutgers college coach, may be adopted by elevens of other colleges as a result of the announcement that the new style of attack has been legalized by the football rules committee. The play consists of the alignment of three of the four backs immediately behind three adjoining players on the forward line. It was used effectively by the Rutgers eleven and proved formidable when a little ground was needed to retain the ball or when the team was near the enemy's goal, but in one instance last season it was declared illegal.

Mr. Sanford submitted the question of its legality to the rules committee and obtained a decision that the play was legitimate provided no part of the bodies of the three players forming the secondary attacking line was within one yard of the line of scrimmage.

A suggestion by Mr. Sanford that a rule should be adopted prohibiting the cutting down of a player from behind was approved by the committee informally. He described it as "the most dastardly play in football, a hamstringing, knee-breaking, face-smashing play that allows a man on one side to injure a member of an opposing eleven."

AMERICAN SPORTS ARE LIKED

Japanese Rapidly Assimilating Occidental Athletics—Fond of Golf, Tennis and Motoring.

Americans interested in athletics, returning from Japan, report that the Japanese rapidly are assimilating Occidental sports in general, just as they did baseball following its introduction into the land of Nippon. Golf, tennis and motoring are all gaining devotees by the hundreds and some of the players are showing a proficiency on the courts and links that promise to make them formidable opponents in a few years.

CLEVELAND GETS BIG EVENT

National Track and Field Championships Will Be Held at Ohio Metropolis Next Season.

The national track and field championships will be held in the middle West next year, according to an announcement of Frederick W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic union, at the outing tendered by the New York Athletic club to the visiting athletes at its summer home at Travers island. Cleveland is the place selected

GOLF QUITE POPULAR SPORT

Becoming Close Competitor With Baseball for Title of National Game—Has Firm Hold.

It is an indication of hopeless provincialism for anybody to deride the game of golf nowadays. This sport has taken such a firm hold upon all classes of people, it has become so universal and its popularity is so permanently founded that the jibes and wheezes of dull wits no longer have any force. Only the hopelessly ignorant now characterize it as "sissy." It is, in fact, a full-blooded, strong-bodied and absorbing sport that demands the best brain and muscle that can be put into it. Golf is really becoming a close competitor with baseball for the title of the national game.—Kansas City Journal.

PAUL DES JARDIEN

Former University of Chicago football star is coaching Oberlin college football squad. The new coach has been a member of the Marshalltown and Cleveland baseball teams since his graduation last June.

NOTES of SPORTDOM

Heine Zimmerman in any other uniform would be fired just as often.

* * *

Some golfers would make very poor teamsters judging by their drives.

* * *

There is nothing else quite comparable to the intense earnestness of a football squad.

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Eddie Plank says Koob of the Browns needs only a slow ball to make him a slab wizard.

* * *

There is a difference between a waist ball and a waste ball. Sometimes the difference is three bases.

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It is understood that a flock of inventors are staying up all night working on an electric home-plate duster.

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Looks like wrestling is going to have a tough winter except in towns too small to support a board of health.

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If Chick Evans persists in winning golf titles, don't be surprised to hear they've named the home town Chickago.

* * *

Harvard is trying Westmore Willcox in the quarterback position, which indicates the need of quarters at Cambridge.

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See where the boxing season will soon be uncorked. Then we'll get a new line on all the latest ballroom prances.

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Ping Bodie will report to the Mackerels next spring. As Mackerels are noted for their bones, Ping ought to feel at home.

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"Woof! Woof!" reads headline over box score in a Philadelphia paper. Is this an intimation that the Athletics are dogging it?

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Johnny Kilbane has held the featherweight boxing title since February 22, 1912, through a decision over Abe Attell of Los Angeles.

* * *

Hannes Kolehmainen, who was the hero of the last Olympic games in Sweden, is said to be all through as a champion in the American long-distance runnings.

* * *

Allan Thurman, Virginia, brilliant linesman and punter, delivered a blow to the Southerner's football prospects the other day. He has gone to France to serve on an ambulance.

TRAINING TODAY'S BOYS AND GIRLS

How the Infant May Be Started in the Ways of Culture.

ART, LITERATURE AND MUSIC

Let the Child Know All He Can of These If You Would Refine His Appreciation and Discover His Capacity.

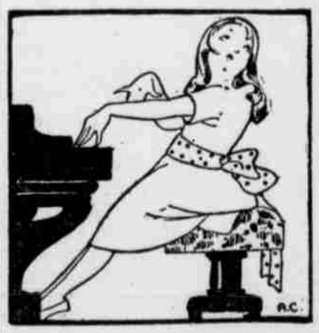
By SIDONIE M. GRUENBERG.

SOME time during the last century parents with solicitude for the higher life of their children, and with the means to give the children fuller opportunities, discovered that training in the "arts" would add both to the enjoyment of life and to the esteem of their fellows. But in providing the instruction in music or painting they had resort to musicians and painters. And these specialists in art taught the children from the point of view of training specialized performers, which most of the children were never going to become. The result was in most cases a rather superficial accomplishment, which had, indeed, its social value, but which meant very little either as performance or as enrichment of life.

Several things have happened to make us change our attitude in these matters. With all the bad performing, extending to ever larger circles of our population, there came a more critical recognition of the real quality of our vulgarized playing and painting. There came also, quite incidentally as it were, a growing appreciation of the arts—the mechanical reproduction of good music and of good pictures being very largely responsible for this, in making accessible to almost every person the opportunity to hear and see the best as well as the tawdry. Moreover, our thinking about the development of the mental and emotional life, as problems in education and training, has brought us to a realization of the more valuable part of the child's contact with art forms.

We are thus in a position to look upon the arts in the life of the child in terms of enlarging the child's life, and not in terms of performing for the approval or admiration of others. And we are in a position to think of the training from the professional side. If then we still place before the child the clay or the paint brush, the piano or the violin, it is not so much in the hope of making a name for the family. Rather is it in the expectation that the child may thus be enabled to find himself, that he may acquire further means of expression, that he may add to his enjoyment of life through acquaintance with the emotional resources of the various arts. For most children, that is, the study of music and drawing should be not primarily for the purpose of cultivating technical proficiency, but for the purpose of cultivating deeper appreciations through an understanding of form, design, etc. This is quite the same as our teaching of literature to children. Some of them may become creative artists—and this often in spite of the schooling—but for most children we hope merely to increase and to refine the appreciation of good literature.

Both for the purpose of refining the appreciation and for the purpose of



To Look Upon the Arts Not in Terms of Performing for the Admiration of Others.

discovering the child's capacities we should provide as many points of contact with art expression as we can possibly command. If you provide piano lessons for your child, even though you do so just because everybody is doing it, it is well. If you provide dancing lessons, or singing, or painting, it is well. If you provide two or three or four opportunities, it is still better. But how can we afford all these things for every child, and how can the child possibly get the time for all these various "lessons"? If we attempted to add these special lessons to the full day, we should be attempting the impossible; nor would this be desirable if we could manage it. The aim should be rather to incorporate the arts into the life of the child, as we already do in part. The handwork of the early school year—clay modeling and beadwork, for example—and the music the young child hears are, together with his other activities and experiences, of the very substance of his life.

When we undertake to cultivate the arts for our children outside of school the most important consideration in the selection of instructors is commonly considered to be the artistic achievement or the standing in their crafts. But more important for our purpose is the teacher's character, his attitude toward children. We may indeed find a talented artist who is also a satisfactory teacher; but the combination is extremely rare. The accomplished artist is likely to see in the pupil a potential performer or creator, and to have little patience when the symptoms of talent are slow to manifest themselves. When talent is discovered it will be time enough to train for specialization.

Whether we provide special instruction for children or not, we can at least put forth an effort to make the surroundings in the home contribute as much as possible to the cultivation of taste. This requires an effort, but is worth what it costs. Unless we have well-developed tastes and standards ourselves we are very easily imposed upon by the "fashions" and by the tendency to imitate, often unconsciously, those for whom we have some regard. If we devote some thought to the children's dress and to the way our rooms are furnished, we shall be carrying on an education in art. This does not mean that we must buy only the expensive or the fashionable. It means taking the trouble to find out what is best. It is possible to get cheap reproductions of the best pictures, just as we can get cheap editions of the world's best books. In the matter of pictures, it is well to have before the child only a few at a time, and to change them at intervals. For this purpose frames with removable backs may be used, or a screen made of burlap stretched on a wooden

When Talent Is Discovered It Will Be Time Enough to Train for Specialization.

frame. Let us remember that the younger children are likely to see very little in a black-and-white picture until after colored pictures have made them familiar with seeing the world in a flat surface.

We must do what we can to expand the child's horizon by visits to the museums, by providing opportunities to see and hear the best that the human spirit has brought forth. But we must not overlook the fact that the most continuous and the most impressive molders of his tastes lie in the immediate surroundings—his clothes and his furniture—his books and his conversation, and his opportunities to express himself through his own activities.

CRAB WAS FIRST VEGETARIAN

Eccentric Englishman Met With Much Opposition When He Started to Spread His Ideas.

The first preacher of vegetarianism to gain any wide fame was Roger Crab, an eccentric Englishman, who died 236 years ago. He fought in the parliamentary army under Cromwell, and received a wound in the head, which may have accounted for some of his later vagaries. After the close of the Civil war he sold all his goods and distributed the proceeds among the poor, then took up his residence in a hut near Ickenham, where he was said to have lived on three farthings a week. Having decided that it was sinful to eat any kind of animal food, he subsisted on a diet of bran, dock leaves, mallows and grass.

For dessert he had a pudding made of bran and turnip tops chopped together. When he attempted to spread his ideas he met with much popular opposition. He then denounced his opponents in most lurid terms, and was on various occasions cudgeled and put in the stocks. Four times he was arrested on suspicion of being a wizard, and was sent from prison to prison. He persisted in his course in spite of all persecution, refusing to eat any animal food while in jail. He wrote two pamphlets, entitled "The English Hermit, or The Wonder of the Age," and "Dagon's Downfall, or The Great Idol Digged Up Root and Branch; "The English Hermit's Spade at the Ground and Root of Idolatry." Crab lived to ripe old age, but made few converts to his doctrine.—Exchange.

Baseball in All Seasons.

A novel patented game, conducted somewhat after the manner of the familiar cane ringing stands and affording a patron all the zest of sharing actively in a baseball game is described in Popular Mechanics Magazine. Special devices are used in connection with presenting a motion picture of a ball game. Upon what appears to be a regular motion picture screen a projecting machine, about 25 feet distant, throws a picture of a batter stepping up to the plate in front of a catcher, both facing the spectator. When the batter arrives at the plate the picture becomes stationary until some patron steps up to the counter, set at the proper distance, and throws a ball toward the pictured batter. If the throw is accurate enough to be called a strike its impact against the screen automatically starts the projector, which shows the batter striking and running toward "first."